THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXII.
NUMBER 25.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1885.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 15TH JUNE.

THE LENGTHENED labours of the Revisers of the Bible are now completely ended, and a Revised Version of the C[illegible]tament is added to that of the [illegible]estament [illegible]n was issued four years ago. The necessity f[illegible]evision had long been recognised. During the [illegible] centuries and a half which had elapsed between the publication of the Authorized Version and the appointment of the Revisers very many changes had taken place in the mental conceptions of man, and very much had been discovered about the world in which he lived and about the universe to which he bore relation. As the Bible had been taken, whether rightly or wrongly, it is not our province to discuss, as a book of standard authority upon these subjects, it was felt that, whether discrepancies between the facts and the authority existed or not, there was at least a necessity to arrive at the true meaning of the text of this authority. The function of the Revisers was, therefore, that of the comparison of texts and translation. They were in no way concerned with what might follow in a theological sense from their exegesis. They sat as scholars of language and not as theologians; and this should always be remembered when their labours are discussed. And, moreover, in their particular sphere, namely, that of the study and comparison of languages, had many changes taken place since 1611 when the Authorized Version was published. From the time of Pocock to that of Gesnius and Ewald, to say nothing of contemporary scholars, the study of Hebrew, Arabic and other languages had made great strides; and joined to the improved methods of studying languages great advances had been made in geographical and archæological investigation, so that it was impossible to ignore the advantages to be obtained by a revision of the received text. By the Indians this revision will be looked upon as an admission that the Bible which the Christians have been following as their scriptures for the last three hundred years was wrong.

THE NATIONAL Indian Association, which was founded in London some years ago by Miss Carpenter to aid the cause of Indian education, is starting an important enterprise that ought to interest our readers. It is going to undertake the guardianship and general supervision of any young Indian students who may be committed to its charge; and at a meeting of the Council of the Association, held the other day, a sub-committee was appointed to look after this work; the sub-committee to consist of Sir Richard Meade, Mr. Lindsay (fomerly Judge at Lahore), Mr. T. H. Thornton, C. S. I., and Mr. Bhownagri, the Agent in England of the Raja of Bhaunagar.

WE LEARN that for financial reasons the Madras Government have directed that all short and unimportant communications whether between officers in the districts, or between heads of departments and Government, should be written on post cards. This means not only a saving in stationery, as no charge is made for the paper used for post cards, but involves the economy of one quarter anna on postage, which at the end of a year will form an appreciable item of saving. This is economy with a vengeance.

THE EARL of Dalhousie has issued the following circular to the members of the Upper House respecting the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill:—"My dear Lord,—I venture to hope that you may be in favour of amending the law which at present forbids marriage with the sister of a deceased wife, and as I propose to move the second reading on Thursday, June 11th, for the removal of that restriction, I take the liberty of asking you to be so good as to be in your place on that day in order to give it your support. In the year 1883, when this Bill was last before the House, it passed the second reading by 165 to 158, but was rejected on the third reading by 145 to 140. The division on the Bill this year will probably be equally close. Every vote is therefore of the utmost importance. In recent years the division has generally been taken before 7-30 p. m., but as it is possible that the opponents of the Bill may debate it at some length, I trust you will kindly make arrangements so as to remain in the House until the division is taken, however late that may be, and that you will not be induced to pair off—Believe me, my dear Lord, faithfully yours, Dalhousie."

TUESDAY, 16TH JUNE.

APROPOS of the new Bible, it is worth noting, remarks an English paper, how little the English language has changed in five centuries. Save for a word here and there, Wycliffe's version is written in a tongue as easily understanded of Queen Victoria's people as of Richard II's "peuple." Take, for instance, the rendering of St. Luke viii, 32, 33, by the sometime Master of Balliol: "Forso the a flok of manye hoggis was there lesewynge in an hil, and thei preieden him that he schulde suffre hem to entre in to hem. And he suffride hem. Therfore fendis wenten out fro the man, and entride in to hoggis: and with bire the floc wente hedlinge in to the lake of water, and was stranglid." Which last word Purvey changed into "drenchid." Coverdale's version—e. g., of Psalm xci, 5, published 150 years after Wycliff's death, is neither more nor less intelligible: "So yt thou shalt not nede to be afrayed for eny bugges by night, ner for arowe that fiyeth by daye." By the side of these a quaint specimen of the work of the Douay fathers (1609) may not be unacceptable; the passage is a translation of Genesis xlix, 10: "The scepter shall not be taken away from Ivdas, and a dyke ovt of his thigh, til he doe come that is to be sent." But for curious renderings there are few to equal that of the seventh commandment in an edition of the authorized version issued by the Stationers' Company when Charles I was king. They omitted the negative particle, and were severely fined by the Star Chamber for their negligence.

AN interesting contribution to the comparative study of oaths was made the other day at the inquest on the Japanese workman who was killed when the village at Knightsbridge was burned down. One of the native witnesses, on being asked to take the oath, said it was the custom of his nation to do so by the shedding of blood, so as to give an impression of the thumb on paper in red. The officers of the court did not seem to relish the idea of themselves providing the required blood, and the deputy coroner refused to sanction any proceedings which might inculpate him as an accessary to the doing of grievous bodily harm. Eventually the witness consented to the use of red ink instead of blood. How far the oath was effectual in this diluted form will never, perhaps, be known.

AN Armenian correspondent, whose letter is dated May, 4, says; "The Russian Government is trying to Russianise its Armenian subjects. This is why it has so arbitrarily closed 300 Armenian schools, given over to misery 900 teachers, and withdrawn from their studies 18,000 Armenian scholars of both sexes. The indignation is general, and hostile demonstrations have not yet ceased even in Turkey. In some churches, especially at Erzeroum and Constantinople, the Armenian clergy have recited prayers for the reopening of the schools, and for the repose of the souls of persons who have died in consequence of the oppression of the Russian Government."

THE 'laicising' mania in France, says an English paper, is insatiable. "The religious orders have been expelled, hospitals have been purged of their chaplains, schools of their religious emblems, colleges of their theological professors. But one insult remained —flaunting itself at every corner—the word 'saint,' to wit, in the names of streets; and it is against this, therefore, that the cry is now raised. A voluminous report on the renaming of Paris streets has just been presented to Municipal Council by one of its members, in which the prominent feature is a proposal for a wholesale unfrocking of the saints. In some cases, indeed, the obnoxious word is to be left, owing to secular associations; Sainte-Beuve, for instance, and Saint Simon are still to have streets called after them, but the Faubourg St. German, the Faubourg St. Antoine, the Rue St. Vincent de Paul, and so on, are all to be purged of the clerical taint. The Boulevard des Capucines, too, is to follow the religious orders themselves into 'Coventry.' Whether the Municipal Council will endorse this 'Index Expurgatorius' remains to be seen. Some of the papers want to know whether the Council cannot find 'laicising' work to do of a more practical kind; one almost wishes it could, so that the streets might escape."

GARIBALDI'S sons have decided not to publish their father's voluminous memoirs until 1893.

THERE is no truth in the statement that the Czar wrote to the Duchess of Edinburgh telling her he was anxious for peace, but "might have to choose between war or revolution." Few people believed that the remark was authentic; but for all that had it been made it would have given expression to an irrefragable truth.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH JUNE.

AN IMPORTANT meeting was recently held, which was addressed by the Lord Mayor, the Duke of Westminster, Lord Ripon, and others, to propose a momorial to the late Mr. Fawcett. It is suggested that this should take two forms, a memorial tablet in Westminster Abbey and some provision for the higher education of the blind. The proposal, as Lord Ripon told his hearers, is likely to meet with general support in India. No Englishman, in his opinion and in that of the best educated natives he had met in India, had ever grasped the nature of Indian requirements so justly as Mr. Fawcett. Lord Ripon further reminded his hearers how a large number of native newspapers appeared in mourning when the death of the late Postmaster-General was announced.

SOME OF the Russian newspapers are discussing the advisability of making a demand upon England for an indemnity for their war preparations. Some of them think that the Czar will show much prudent conciliation and a masterly moderation if he does not make this demand. The demand would not have been fruitless had the Grand Old Man been at the helm. It would come awkwardly before the Marquess.

THE AFGHAN Blue Book shows that the Russian Government systematically broke its promises not to advance. From the beginning of last year, Earl Granville was perpetually protesting and remonstrating, and warning the Russian Government that serious results must occur. In March 1884, M. de Giers said that his idea of the boundary of the Merv territory annexed, was that the Russian line should be drawn from Sarrakhs to Khoja Saleb, with possible deviation south, until the spurs of the mountains were touched.

A CURIOUS but somewhat important case for damages was heard before the Serampore Small Cause Court Judge, Babu Krishna Mohan Mookerjee, the other day. The Company Birkmyre Brothers brought a suit to recover damages amounting to Rs. 50 against their oiler Gaib Khan for having neglected to oil the crank-pin of the machine for 15 minutes. The Plaintiff Company stated that the pin having become hot the machine stopped for 15 minutes and they became subjected to a loss of Rs. 50, Rs. 25 being the wages of 4,000 men engaged in the work, and Rs. 25 the profit on production. It transpired in evidence that the man had not wilfully neglected to oil the pin, and was engaged in other works in the machine room. The Court, as a matter of course, dismissed the case on the ground that there was no malice proved, which is the most important point to be proved in a damage suit. While fully approving of the decision passed by the Court in the case, we strongly condemn the action of the Plaintiffs.

SAYS the *Pioneer*:—

We have before noticed the deficit which the Government may some day have to face in liquidating Gordon's paper-money, which only passed current in the Soudan, because Gordon had pledged England's honour for payment. The difficulty, as we pointed out, is not a little aggravated by the Mahdi's possession, not only of Gordon's reserve of notes, but of the machinery for making unlimited addition to their number. Mr. Gladstone has a mind which soars above difficulties. When Gordon was first shut up in Khartoum, Mr. Gladstone announced in Parliament, by way of showing that the Government had not abandoned their messenger, that General Gordon had *carte blanche* to spend money. Seeing that he had no money to spend, this was denounced at the time as little better than a cruel joke. Gordon, however, retorted in a practical manner, and greatly no doubt to Mr. Gladstone's surprise, by spending paper-money. On the 18th of last month, in answer to a question by Mr. Brodrick, the Premier airily stated that it was "a probable matter of fact," that in issuing them Gordon was "acting on behalf of the Egyptian Government," and "the probability is that the holders of the notes will find the means of causing them to arrive at some destination or other with a view to obtaining

what they are entitled to." This then, is Mr. Gladstone's way out of the difficulty of the Gordon notes. It was really high time, whether on a beer tax or any other issue, for the power of trifling with England's honour to be taken from his hands.

THE FOLLOWING will be read with interest :—"A resolution was passed by the All Saints Ward (Birmingham) Liberal Association, thanking Mr. Labouchere for his opposition to the annuity to Princess Beatrice, and a copy of it was sent to each of the three members for Birmingham, asking them to vote against any sum of money being granted for such purpose. Mr. Bright has replied as follows :—

"Llandudno, May 16.

"Dear Sir,—*I regret to have to say how much I differ from you in regard to the grant.* The Princess is now the only unmarried daughter of the Queen, and I cannot believe that any considerable number of our people would wish her to be treated in a manner less generous than has been the case with her sisters, the other daughters of the Queen.

"I gather from the concluding words of your resolution that your objection to the grant is on the ground of economy, on which you will permit me to say a word. *The annual grant of £6,000 is less than one farthing per family among the seven millions of families in the United Kingdom, and therefore cannot be regarded as a burden that can be felt I am astonished that Liberals and Liberal Associations should excite themselves over a matter so small as this and I should be silent on the eteravagance of Government and Parliament in other matters.*

"During the now nearly fifty years of the reign of the Queen, I believe, more than 300 millions of pounds have been wasted in excessive military and naval expenditure, and unjust wars; and against all this evil but a faint protest has been made, even by Liberals and Liberal associations. The blunders and crimes of successive Governments are overlooked and the attention of working men is fixed on some trifle like this grant to the Princess.

"If I had been in the House of Commons on Thursday last I should have voted for the grant. I would not have asked the House to cast a shadow over the mind of the Queen, and to tell her that in the later years of her reign Parliament was less generous to her family than in her earlier years. I feel that in the course I am now taking, and which I now explain to you, I am acting in accordance with the general character of my countrymen, with whom whatever has a taint of unkindness and meanness is condemned. *Let our people look at the millions which are wasted, at the wars which are waged, and at the blood which is shed.* This were a wiser policy than to excite themselves over a grant to the youngest daughter of the Queen, whose reign historians will deem illustrious, notwithstanding the blunder and crimes of successive Administrations:—Sincerely yours, JOHN BRIGHT."

THURSDAY, 18TH JUNE.

COMMENTING on a special Indian Army Circular which prescribes scarlet as the color for the uniform of the Volunteer Service generally, the *Englishman* concurs with Lord Wolseley in thinking that "scarlet is a dress more for show and parade than for actual work," and urges that "a scarlet tunic would certainly not last a Volunteer for three years." This may be all true; but are not Volunteers intended more for show than work? Volunteers and their better halves will infinitely prefer scarlet cloth to bottle-green serge, and the color alone will give a greater impetus to volunteering, and all its other advantages put together.

THE FOLLOWING cutting ought to whet the appetite of Mr. Locke's Art School, and startle some of our lovers of pictures. "Referring for the moment to prices obtained by private contract, who would have predicted that the Duke of Marlborough would have got 70,000*l.* for the Ansidei Raffaelle, more than fifty thousand guineas for the two great Rubens 'family pictures,' or twenty-five thousand guineas for the 'Hesperides,' which we bought of him for a client of ours?" This is equivalent to 8½ lakhs for the first picture and 7 lakhs for the two next. The rise in the price of pictures, however, appears to be recent. Turner, one of the most renowned of English landscape painters, rarely got more than £200 for his pictures, and those very pictures are now selling at 5 to 6 thousand pounds sterling each. One once sold for a lakh of rupees.

UNDER the inspiration of the "only General" of the day, and the disasters which have befallen the British Arms in different parts of the earth, the noble service done to the British army by the war correspondents in the Crimea is being fast forgotten, and they are being heavily fettered. No wonder that Dr. W. H. Russell, at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, "protested against newspaper correspondents upon a campaign being so restricted that their letters would represent only the sentiments of head-quarters. It would be better that the race of correspondents should be swept away altogether."

AN ENGLISH paper announces that, having regard to the increasing number of war correspondents at the present day, and their want of discretion in telegraphing news, the British Government contemplates formulating an entirely new Code for the censorship of the Press in England which will effectually prevent the dissemination of news likely to be of benefit to our enemies. It is added that a short Bill on the subject has already been drafted; and in the event of an outbreak of war with Russia or any other Power, it will at once be brought forward by Government. A greater blunder could hardly be committed. More people died of War Office mismanagement than of Russian bullets in Crimea.

THE JAPANESE have made a bold dash at a solution of the dress difficulty. "An order has been issued that from the 1st of July, all Government officials are to wear European dress. This rule is even to apply to women employed in Government offices, although it is objected that the purchase of a single dress of the kind would swallow up their earnings for two or three months. It would be interesting to witness the effect of a similar order in India."

THE AFGHAN Boundary Commission is still at Sinjao, waiting the development of negotiations in Europe. All the members are in excellent health. On account of the scarcity of forage the cavalry escort has been moved eight miles higher up the pass.

"THE RESULT is published of enquiries recently made regarding the law in force in various countries on the question of imprisonment for debt. These enquiries were in view to the consideration and amendment of the Indian law on the same subject. They show that imprisonment for debt is virtually abolished in most civilised countries." We would not object to the abolition in India.

COLONEL STANTON'S Preliminary Report on the Administration of Indian Railways during the past year has just been issued. The net receipts, as compared with those for 1883, show a decrease of Rs. 50,88,840. The total extent of railways open for traffic in India on the 31st March amounted to 12,004 miles, of which 6,906 were in the hands of companies, and 4,434 belonged to the Government, and 664 were the property of Native States. On the same date 3,555 miles of new line were under construction, 963 miles being in the hands of companies, 2,125 in those of Government, and 467 in those of Native States. During the year 1,218 miles were constructed and opened for traffic. The total capital on railways and connected steamer services amounted on the 31st December to £155,450,366 at the conventional rate of exchange of two shillings to the rupee. The gross receipts during the calendar year came to £16,066,225, the working expenses to £8,156,157, and the net revenue to £7,910,068. The total number of passengers carried amounted to 73,815,119, and the aggregate tonnage of goods moved to 16,663,007 tons. The passenger receipts came to £5,070,754, and the goods receipts to £10,565,941. As usual, the most productive line was the East Indian Railway, which brought in a return of £7-13-7 per cent. The guaranteed lines paid £4-16-9; the State lines £3-17-5; and lines belonging to Native Chiefs £3-0-8 per cent.

FRIDAY, 19TH JUNE.

RECENT investigations in Utah in connection with the anti-Mormon legislation, have established the contention that even among the Mormons the number of cases of polygamy are comparatively few. It could not well be otherwise. Most Mormons are content to have their second wife in theory; in practice they find one sufficient. Even in the East, where polygamy has been established for thousands of years, few men have more than one wife. We often hear of Turkish harems, but the harem is only possible among the ruling class, while the mass of the people are monogamous. In the town of Algiers shortly before 1879, the numbers of married men registered was 18,282. Of these no fewer than 17,319 had but one wife; 883 had two wives and only 75 had more than two wives. There are still a few theoretical "cranks," who justify polygamy on the ground that more women are born into the world than men. That theory has been exploded. August Bebel, in his remarkable work which has just been translated into English, shows that in ten States, with a population of 250,000,000, the excess of females over males is only 2,500,000; and when the extent to which men outnumber women in the Colonies is remembered, and the fact that in India there are 6,000,000 more men than women the natural inference is that if the inhabitants of the earth were distributed according to their sex, men and women would be found to exist in about equal proportions. Natural laws must prevail in the lives and customs of the race; and thus, in spite of their polygamic theories, it is not surprising to hear of the small extent to which polygamy prevails among the Mormons.

THE ST. JAMES GAZETTE SAYS :—The question of degrees for women has lately assumed an aspect entirely, new; first, by the granting of honorary degrees and secondly, through the acceptance by the Princess of Wales of a degree, that of doctor in music, conferred by the Royal University of Ireland. This youngest of our universities is as yet the only one in a position to grant honorary degrees to women; for the older universities, Oxford and Cambridge, do not yet allow women to be graduates; and the University of London, which does not allow this, never grants distinctions purely honorary. There are, however, many lady graduates of the last-named univerisity who have passed through the complete course of examination. This year's list is specially interesting, as it includes a doctor of science (in moral sciences), a master of arts (in classics), two graduates in medicine, and many in the ordinary degrees of arts and science. On Wednesday, the 13th of May, will take place at Burlington House the presentation of graduates of the past year to the Chancellor of the University, Lord Granville. On this occasion, as in former years, the lady graduates will appear as a matter of course, in accademical costume; nor can this now, on any grounds, be objected to. The Princess of Wales, by receiving a degree in Dublin, and by wearing the proper costume on the occasion, may be said to have once for all sanctioned the usage.

"THE COUNTRY supplies of the Revised Bible were sent out on Monday, the 18th May, so that they might reach the public on Tuesday. In the face of the great demand the utmost efforts were made throughout the day to get as many copies in stock as possible, and to this end the binding works in Aldersgate were required to work with utmost speed possible. At one time of the day the warehouse comparatively empty owing to the vast quantities of copies sent away, but by the evening the vacant spaces were refilled, ready for the town trade. It is somewhat curious that a large number of the copies which found their way into the hands of the public were on Monday morning not even sewn, and were not bound until nearly midnight. Shortly before midnight a small crowd of persons had already assembled outside the Oxford Bible Warehouse, while a few persons were also gathered by the Cambridge store close by. At a quarter past twelve the doors were opened, but there being more people than could be attended to, a few were admitted at a time until the first rush was mastered. From then until nearly two a constant stream of persons, many private individuals, including a few clergymen, applied for copies of the revised version, which were refused them, as the University Press does not supply retail customers. This difficulty had been provided for by several firms in 'the Row' keeping open all night and these did for the most part a very fair trade. This state of things was kept up all night. About half-past three the demand got a little brisker, owing to a number of newspaper agents' carts calling for copies on their way for the 'dailies.' After that time things became quieter until approaching the business hours when the retail trade began to put in a strong appearance. Taking all things into consideration it should be rather a matter for congratulation that the cheapest edition of the new Bible is priced as high as 3s. 6d. Had there been an edition at a lower price it is more than probable that the supply would have been short." The Hindus and the Mahomedans are unquestionably most ardently devoted to their religions, but have they any scripture which would produce the same furor in India?

SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.

TRUTH says that when the *Serapis* last left Bombay, the Duchess of Connaught entrusted a favourite cat to a sergeant of the Royal Artillery for conveyance to England. The cat appears to have been in a delicate state of health—whence, I suppose, the solicitude of Her Royal Highness on the animal's behalf—and, before arrival in England, a litter of kittens was born. On reaching Portsmouth, the Sergeant was allowed to take away the cat; but the authorities of the ship declined to part with the kittens, for which the ship's company had a superstitious regard. Only one cat, they contended, had been embarked and they had no power to discharge any more. It is stated that a bulky correspondence has already taken place on the subject, and that the difficulty is as far off as ever from being settled. Cats are not only pugnacious themselves, but seem even to infuse their pugnacity among those who come by them. Dilapidated crones, whose only fund on the face of the earth is a cat, are anything but sweet-tempered.

A RUSSIAN General, writing to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says :—"We do not want to rob you of your Hindus. We should not know what to do with them. The annexation of 200 million people who are neither of our religion nor our race could only weaken us. We know perfectly well that it is from the homogeneity of its subjects that a modern State derives its strength. I repeat it, we do not want your Indians. We should not know what to do with them. If Russia took them from you, she would be for all the world like a man who had won an elephant in a lottery. But certainly the Indians do not go a-begging at the doors of Russia to take them in, they

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are well contented with their present lot." Grapes are sour. We know well what the astute General would do if he got the Indians. The Circassians, the Armenians, the Turkomans, the Kashgarians, the Kalmuks and a host of other non-Russian races have not weakened Russia.

To a mere outsider, says *Truth*, it is a puzzling thing that the only regiments in which the old standards of measurement have been rigidly maintained are the cavalry. On the face of it, length of build, limb and strength are of considerably less moment in a horseman than in a foot-soldier. Yet, while we still keep our colossal Life Guardsmen, we have Grenadier Guards ranging from 5ft. 7in. to an inch or two higher, and hardly bigger round the chest than their own beer-skins. If any one is sceptical about what our army is coming to, he cannot do better than pay a visit to the Horse Guards parade when these miniature "Guards" are drilling. A trooper of the Blues would put any two of them under his arm and walk away with them without an effort.

SAYS A CONTEMPORARY :—While the most advanced nations of the West are still in grave doubts as to the wisdom of enfranchising their womankind, the island of Java contains an independent kingdom which boasts of an entirely Amazonian administration. The kingdom of Bantara lies between the cities of Batavia and Samerim, and is nominally tributary to Holland. The king alone is of the sterner sex, while his State Council, the highest civil and military officials, and even the soldiers are, *without exception*, of the softer sex,. These feminine functionaries of the State ride in a right masculine style, carrying a pointed lance which they flourish in a very graceful manner.

"DOCTOR KLEIBER of St. Petersburg has just published the results of investigations by himself and Doctor Keller on the amount by which the earth's mass is increased each hour by the meteors falling upon the globe from space. On an average, it is said, that a single observer will see about ten meteors per hour ; a single observer, however, does not command the whole of the sky above his horizon, actually only about 23 per cent. of it. But combining a series of separate deductions it would appear that about 450,000 meteors fall on the surface of the whole earth each hour. The average weight of a meteor, it is shown, may be taken at five grammes ; whence it follows that the earth receives hourly not less than 4,950 pounds of foreign material." This calculation, pushed a little further, would show that we get a daily accession of 99 thousand, and an annual accretion of 3,60,35,000 lbs. which reduced to Indian measure would be 40,50,637 of maunds. No wonder the earth is growing big so rapidly.

'THE CONTRACT between Mr. Mapleson and Mdme. Patti for their recent American tour has been made public. It appears that Mdme. Patti received £800 for each performance. This sum included the services of Signor Niccolini; but it did not cover travelling expenses. Altogether Mdme. Patti got £35,000 for a tour extending over less than six months." The earnings represent three times the salary of the Viceroy of India. We are at a loss to determine what is the real cause of this wonder :—is it the wealth of the Americans which can afford to give Rs. 10,000 a night for three or four songs, or the devotion to music which makes them do so, or the extraordinary excellence of voice which can command so large a price?

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London 16th June.—The House of Commons last night adopted the Lords' amendment to the Bill for redistribution of Seats.

London 19th June (morning).—Sir Stafford Northcote becomes First Lord of the Treasury, without the Premiership. He has assumed the title of "Earl of Iddesleigh." Lord Salisbury's negotiations to bring about an understanding with the Liberal leaders, that the latter should support Government, have, up to the present, proved fruitless, and a serious hitch is threatened.

The re-opening of Suez Canal is not expected before Sunday. One hundred steamers are waiting to pass through.

London June 19. 6-30 P. M.—On the re-assembling of Parliament this evening, both Liberals and Conservatives took their former seats in the Commons.

Mr. Gladstone introduced a motion that Parliament do stand adjourned until the 23rd instant, and the House agreed to the motion without a division.

Lord Salisbury introduced a similar motion in the Lords at the same time, explaining that communications were being exchanged between the leaders of both parties, and that it was impossible to make any statement at present. His Lordship said that on their side he objected to proceed to-day with the Bill for the Redistribution of Seats, because the passing of the same would prevent the dissolution of Parliament before November, and he therefore moved for a postponement. The Lords carried the motion against the Government by 124 against 66 votes.

Ismailia 15th June.—The traffic through the Canal will probably be resumed on Thursday next.

Ismailia 16th June.—Dredging operations, connected with the new channel of the Suez Canal, have commenced.

Mr. Gladstone has declined to accept an Esrldom offered him by her Majesty.

Paris 13th June.—The Suez Canal Commission has terminated its labors. England has accepted in principle the international control of the Canal, but the form it will take will be referred to the Powers.

Berlin, 15th June.—The death of Prince Frederick Charles is reported.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, *Bow-Bazar Street.*)

(SESSION 1885)

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 25*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject : The various hypotheses on the intimate structure of Matter.

The lecture is open to the public.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
June 20th, 1885. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1885.

ARNOLD'S 'SECRET OF DEATH*'

OUR ancient Rishis, when praising a particular divinity, usually forgot in the fervour of their devotion, all idea of their previous acts, opinions and sayings. The god present before them engrossed all their minds, and there was no room left for any thing besides. Dr. MaxMuller typifies this state of the mind by the term Henotheism. It is a pity that critics in these degenerate days of the nineteenth century cannot resort to some such process of Henotheism in the discharge of their duty. It would obviate much unpleasantness, much heart-burning, much ill-feeling, and convert that which is now a painful task into a labour of love. For, verily, to enjoy a good book, and immediately after to sit about comparing it with all other books that have been written on the subject, to find out where it trips and wherein it excels is painful indeed. Comparison in such cases becomes the most odious possible, and yet to pronounce a sound judgment it is unavoidable. In the present instance we can most conscientiously say we have heartily enjoyed Mr. Arnold's new book. It is highly interesting, and no one can rise from a perusal of it without according to the author his full meed of praise. But can we, in justice to our readers, who expect our verdict, say that much, and stop short? Even for ourselves, can we forget not to think of other poems of the kind, the author's 'Light of Asia,' or his attractive rendering of Jayadeva's 'Song of Songs'? We cannot ; and, if not, we are bound in duty to ourselves and our readers at once to say that the new book will not enhance the distinction the author has achieved by his earlier works. As a long and well-sustained poem on a difficult subject, the 'Light of Asia' holds a position to which the 'Secret of Death' cannot attain. We may also add that the 'Indian Song of Songs' will always have a wider circle of readers than the last named work. This judgment, however, would not be perfectly fair to the author. He would naturally demur to be governed by the nature of the subject. The ideal of an angel may be much more ennobling and difficult to realise with a brush than that of a donkey, but if the latter be painted to perfection the painter cannot allow himself to be graded lower than an inefficient limner of the former. Even so in poetry ; and Mr. Arnold has a right to demand that he should be judged by the style of execution of his new miscellany, such as it is, and not to have it juxtaposed to his other works. Under this condition we are glad to be able to accord him every praise. He has a great deal of the spirit of a true poet, and invests every subject he takes up with a peculiar charm. There is an elegance and refinement, a touch of delicacy and simplicity, a sweetness of thought and expression, free from rhetorical verbiage and transcendental subtleties such as encumber the loftier aspirations of Swinburne, which commend all his writings strongly to the attention of men of taste. There is a mastery of detail which also speaks highly of his capacity as a poet. 'The Secret of Death,' which gives name to the book, but which, in reality, occupies only one-tenth of its space, affords a notable instance in this respect. It is a translation of the first three books of the Katha Upanishad of the Yajur Veda. The story runs that Nichiketa, a Brahmin youth of 10 or 12 years of age, grieved to find that his father was giving away, at a sacrifice, lean, old kine utterly worthless as milkers, repeatedly interrupted him by asking "whom will you give me?" The father, at first made no reply, but, at last, vexed beyond endurance, said, "I give thee away to Yama." The son took the reply in earnest, and went straight away to the palace of the Regent of Death, and, not finding him at home, tarried at the gate for three days and nights without food. When Yama returned he was grieved to find a Brahmin youth fasting at his gate for three days, and, to make amends for it, offered him three boons. The intelligent lad preferred instruction to wealth and other offerings, and the Upanishad gives the substance of the instruction he obtained, which is an ontological discussion regarding the condition of the soul after death. The enigmatical brevity and terseness with which the conversation is carried on in a language pre-eminently the tersest among human tongues, and so unlike the prolix descriptive character of Plato's lectures, makes the task of poetical translation of it in so diffuse a language as the English, one of no ordinary difficulty. But it has been fairly overcome, and those who know the Sanskrit original will, we have no doubt, bear testimony to the rendering being throughout faithful in spirit, and, generally, even in words. The only thing that marred our enjoyment of the translation was the insufferable pedantry of representing the soft *ch* by *k*, which occurs in it. Generally speaking, Mr. Arnold very judiciously avoids the philological fads of Dr. MaxMuller ; but in this instance he has succumbed. True, his English readers will not perceive the [illegible] Chhandogya and Khandogya, but [illegible] corruptions with the same feeling [illegible] Arnold would look at us, if we would [illegible] for the English word bench, a Batterton for Chatterton. We feel certain that no number of MaxMullers and his followers will suffice to make one in ten thousand Englishmen pronounce benk as bench. However, this is a small matter, and may be easily rectified. We notice it only because to Indian readers it is very annoying, as suggestive of something they do not know.

'The Secret of Death' is followed by a very spirited rendering of the story of Hero and Leander. It will for certain be widely appreciated, though an old friend whom we have seen before. Of the other original pieces we have no space to say any thing here. Some of them are covered by the word "collected," which occurs on the title-page ; but they deserve to be read by every lover of good poetry. Six of the pieces are alleged to have been taken from the Hindi, and they are all very pretty, though four of them are not new, having been first published along with the 'Indian Song of Songs.' We have not heard the original of the "Raja's Ride ;" but we remember to have read an English tale of a similar occurrence during the American War of Independence. The charger is there named Black Bess. The original of the 'Behari Mill Song' appeared some time ago in the 'Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.' The translator has done it ample justice. At the end of the book there are some 60 pages of 'Translations from the Greek Poets,' and the poets, had they lived to this day, would have doubtless felt grateful for having found so excellent an interpreter. We must take exception, however, to some voluptuous passages which would have been all the better had they been let alone. As Indians we are familiar with a good deal of glowing sensualistic Sanskrit poetry, not to advert to the sensualism in the drama of the Restoration, but we cannot help thinking that the ideas in the passages we object to are not permitted in the writings of this century. Not to be misunderstood we may as well say that we

* The Secret of Death (from the Sanskrit) with some collected Poems. By Edwin Arnold, M. A. London, 1885.

refer particularly to the 'unloosening of the knot of the girdle' and other details culminating in the loss of a maidenhood in the seventy-seventh Idyll of Theocritus, which Mr. Arnold has so faithfully reproduced. They could have been rejected without any loss to the reading public.

THE DEBATE ON THE EAST INDIAN LOAN BILL.

NOTHING could be more disappointing than the debate on the East India Loan Bill, which recently took place in the House of Commons. The Bill was to authorize the Secretary of State for India to borrow £10,000,000 for non-productive services—*viz*, the making of strategical railways and military roads. A peculiar importance attaches to such a measure in the present state of the Indian finances; but the empty condition of the benches showed what a small amount of interest the Hon'ble members of Parliament took in Indian affairs. By the time the third speaker rose to address the House, there were no more than six members on the opposition benches, and a subsequent speaker was interrupted by an effectual attempt to count out the House. A little later on an hon'ble member mischievously directed attention to the fact that 40 members were not present, consequently a "count" ensued, and officials being brought in with haste, a "count out" was averted. When such is the lack of interest manifested by the House of Commons in Indian affairs at the present moment, when the eyes of all Englishmen are turned towards the North-Western frontier of this country, what hope is there of India occupying a place in the thoughts of the British public in ordinary times? The day is yet far distant when Indian questions will be deemed sufficiently interesting or attractive to arrest public attention in England.

Mr. Cross, the Under-Secretary of State for India, in moving the second reading of the East India Loan Bill, stated that the Bill was brought in, principally, in consequence of the recommendations of the Select Committe on Indian Railways, which sat last year and reported in July last. Its object was to give authority to the Secretary of State in Council to borrow in the London market the sum of ten millions within the next three years, and to charge the interest on the revenues of India. The Under-Secretary gave a concise account of the purposes to which the loan would be applied and of the state of the Indian finances. He showed that £5,000,000 would be expended on the construction of strategical railways and military roads, with the object of "making the defensive line of the Indus valley absolutely impregnable, and perfecting our communications with Quetta and Pishin." It will thus be seen that the greater part of the proposed loan would be applied to the extension of non-productive lines of communications. It is true that the Parliamentary Committee which sat last year, recommended an extension of the railway system of India under certain conditions; but the lines which the Committee had in view were not the works proposed by the Government of India with the object of improving the defences of the country. We do not grudge an adequate expenditure of money on strengthening our frontier; and, indeed, our opinion is that much more than £5,000,000 would be wanted for that purpose. The expense of making military roads and railways and fortifying the frontier would be enormous, and we are not now going to discuss how that enormous expenditure is to be met. Lately we estimated the total at 25 millions, and the results will soon bear out our guess; and those who are now most eloquent in praise of peace will then feel themselves of the weight. We, however, contend that the Report of the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways affords no justification for applying borrowed money to the making of strategical railways and military roads. The Committee, there can be no manner of doubt, contemplated the construction of commercial lines, which, though they might not pay at first, were necessary for the purpose of mitigating possible famine in the districts through which they would pass, and for the development of the country. At any rate, the Committee was emphatic in its opinion that the people of India ought not to be burdened with additional taxation or the purpose of making railways in their country. The Committee did not dream for a moment that the Government should quote its authority for constructing lines of communication, which, although they might be necessary for some important purposes, would never pay. But of course all this is looked upon as mere French polish, and carry no weight. Mr. Cross, in the course of his speech, said:—"I may be asked why we should resort to borrowing at all, why should we not leave to private enterprise the construction of lines of railway in India in the same way that they are constructed in other countries? And the only answer I can give is that the investing public have not yet made up their minds to trust their money in private railway enterprises in India." The simple truth is, that Indian railways are not sound and profitable investments, say what the Government may. The investing public cannot be hoodwinked by the rose-coloured reports and returns which the Government places before them. They know very well that Indian railways have up to this time thrown a charge of not less than 70 crores of rupees upon the revenues of the country, and that as railways have already been constructed along the important lines of communications the returns yielded by the lines now in operation afford no evidence of the results which will be obtained from the railways that may be made in future.

The discussion which followed Mr. Cross's speech was, as we have said above, exceedingly disappointing. Mr. Stanhope had no objection to the proposal contained in the Bill, but he denounced the Gladstone Cabinet for having abandoned the Kandahar Railway on the return of the Liberals to power in 1880. It had been the intention of Mr. Stanhope to move an amendment declaring that the abandonment of the works by the Liberal Government had caused much loss of time and money. He relinquished his design and urged the Government to finish the Quetta Railway as soon as possible. Sir George Campbell made some very sensible and thoughtful, though rather discussive, observations. He thought that the Government ought to give the House some additional information with respect to the manner in which the sum asked for was to be expended. He continued:—"He had always been rather a pessimist with regard to the Indian finance. Indian indebtedness had been largely increasing, and there was no sinking fund as in England. No doubt there were great physical difficulties in regard to the Quetta line; but the real course of its abandonment was a pecuniary one. The reason why it was necessary to abandon that line from financial considerations was that the Government desired to obtain the good-will of Lancashire by abolishing the Indian customs duties. He trusted that the Government, having this great expenditure before them, were prepared to raise additional revenue, either by the re-imposition of these customs duties, or by some other means." It is idle to hope that the cotton duties will be re-imposed. No political party in England would dare take such a step for fear of losing the support of Lancashire. Mr. Onslow pointed out that India was incurring 3½ millions of extra expense for war preparations, and if the preparations were to go on for another six months there would be a great financial and political danger. "India," observed Mr. Onslow, "was already very heavily burdened, and a prolonged strain in consequence of military preparations might very conceivably lead to a total break down." Mr. Slagg, M. P. for Manchester, of course, defended the abolition of cotton duties, and then said:—"Surveying the financial condition of India, he stood appalled at the idea of putting further burdens on its overtaxed people, who were so miserably poor. Sir E. Baring would say that more money could not be raised by fresh taxation. No doubt railways had facilitated the relief of the people in times of famines, but the prevention of famine could not be compassed by railway communications. They were produced by the desperate poverty of the people. Attention ought to be directed to the lessening of financial burdens and ameliorating the condition of the people." Mr. Slagg was followed by Mr. Buchanan, who thought that they ought to have more information as to the mode in which the Government of India proposed to meet the increased charges that would be incurred by constructing military railways with borrowed money. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett insisted that the Quetta railway might be extended to Kandahar by an arrangement with the Ameer. Mr. O'Conor, looking at this question from a Home Rule point of view, thought that the people of India would be quite justified in opposing the Bill with all their force. And with this small talk the discussion came to a close and the Bill was read a second time, and the people of India must prepare themselves to provide the annual half a million which the Bill imposes on them.

THE DEOGHAR ZILLAH SCHOOL.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman*, writing under the misleading name of "Fair-play," takes us to task for falling "into grave error," in our notes on the project for removing the Deoghar Zillah School to Dumka. The writer is obviously a Dumka official, and, being behind the scene, knows every thing about the job; but he makes ill use of his knowledge, and his letter is so full of misrepresentations that it may well be called a satire on his *nom de plume*. Anyhow, as the letter gives the official view of the case and the subject is now under the consideration of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, we think it desirable to point out its mistakes in detail.

1. "Fair-play" admits that Deoghar is an ancient town, and then puts forth a *suggestio falsi* by asking, "Does the *Patriot* imply that Dumka is not so?" Our reply is, yes, we do. A competent authority, in the Government Archæological Survey Reports, states Deoghar to be considerably more than two thousand years old, and that for the present settles the question. On the other hand, of Dumka, we have two, one of which, the old market-place of that name, is certainly not quite a hundred years old; and the other, the Sudder Station, does not reckon quite fifty years yet. Its current name is Nya Dumka or "new Dumka," so called to distinguish it from the market-place. The epithet occurs in Hunter's Gazetteer, but has lately been dropped by the local officials, ostensibly for the sake of brevity. In the Census report Deoghar figures as a *town* with a population of 8005 heads, whereas Dumka is excluded from the list of towns as it has a population of considerably less than 5000, which reduces its position to that of a *village*. It is doubtless a Sudder Station, but not a *town* at all.

2. F. questions the accuracy of our remark about Dumka being a "Sonthal village," but supplies us with no proof to the contrary. That it is a "village" we have shown above, and that its residents include a large number of Sonthals is easily proved. We cannot find any figures in the Census Report, but the Education Report of 1883-84 shows that out of a total of 169 successful candidates for primary scholarships 61 were Sonthals, and 2 were Dhangars. Technically the word Sonthal may be misleading, for there are a great many people in the village of Dumka who are not Sonthals, but Dhangars and other Paharis. There are also numbers of Domes, Kahars, and low caste people, who, though professing Hinduism, and are so returned in the Census Report, are ethnically all aboriginal, and it is in the sense of aboriginal that we used the compendious word Sonthal. The intellectual condition of the people under notice is best illustrated by the fact that they made their first Census Returns by tying knots on different colored strings to indicate their number, none being able to read, write or cypher in a more expeditious way. Under the circumstances we have no hesitation in iterating that the bulk of the Dumka people are aboriginal illiterate people.

3. F. says "the present aided school at Dumka is a Higher and not a Middle Class one, and the proposal is to have a Higher Class aided school at Deoghar, if that town would care to have such an institution." The wording of this sentence is confounding and made so deliberately. Is "Higher Class English" synonymous with the status of a Zillah school? If so, and F. admits it when he says Mr. Wilmot "succeeded in obtaining sanction to the maintenance of the status of the school

as a higher class one" (the status being that of a Zillah school), how can there be a proposal to have at Deoghar a Higher Class English school, which it already possesses? And if the Dumka School is already a Higher Class one what necessity is there for raising it to that status? The fact is the writer cannot face the truth, and so he occupies himself in beating about the bush. In the last Education Report, the Deoghar institution is acknowledged to be a third-class Zillah School, and the Dumka one is relegated to the Middle Class. The cat is let out of the bag in the sentence in which it is said: (p. 44;) "Proposals are under consideration for transferring the Zillah School of the district to Dumka, the real head-quarters of the Sonthal Pergunnahs." The tocsin was first sounded by Mr. Pope, who, in his report dated Oct. 28, 1883, *i. e.* within a fortnight of his unfortunate visit to Deoghar, wrote: "the Government Zilla school at Deoghar should be transferred to Dumka, the head-quarters of the District." Fair-play knows well all the documents from which we quote, but had he used the word "transferring" he could not have carried out his object of throwing dust on the eyes of the public.

4. F. thinks he is very liberal when he says, "the people of Deoghar will be allowed the use of the buildings and furniture of the Government School," but he forgets that the said buildings were paid for to the extent of about 7,000 Rs. by the people themselves, one of them subscribing Rs. 5,000, and the Government could not with any decency snatch them, and even if it did it could not very conveniently transfer the buildings to Dumka. Hence the liberality, if actual robbery be liberality. Liberality was more prominently displayed by Mr. Pope, who recommended the removal also of the library, which contains books to the value of over Rs 4,000. This Library was first started under the auspices of Dr. Chundra, when the much maligned people subscribed Rs. 1,300 for books, maps and furniture. The subsequent additions were made mainly from savings of School Funds, the total of the Government grant for the Library up to date not exceeding Rs. 400. The recommendation is now about to be carried out, and we look upon it as a disgraceful robbery for the sake of a zid. Carry away books from people who read them, and keep them at Dumka in the hope that the Sonthals may read them about the time of the Greek Kalends, unless we presume that the Dumka officials wish to read them.

5. F. misleads the public about the cost of the Deoghar School. The Government does not contribute any thing like the entire cost of the school. It contributes less than 40 per cent. of the cost, the rest being contributed by the people, partly by schooling fees and partly by subscriptions, which latter amount to Rs. 96 per month now, and they come from the much-maligned Pandas and their congeners. At Dumka the Government cost is over 70 per cent. The initial cost of the house at Deoghar was mainly, if not entirely, contributed by the people, and at Dumka by Government.

6. The object of the transfer is thus sketched by F. "With a Government school in the heart of the district (the said heart being a village and not even a small town) a desire for high education will spring up among the aboriginal and semi-aboriginal races." This means that an institution that is doing good work in one place and is mainly supported by the people who have paid for its house and contribute over 60 per cent. of its cost, is to be transferred to another place where there is no demand for it, and no one but Government to pay for it, and that in the hope, hoping against hope, that a desire for high education may spring up among the naked Sonthals. Much has been made by F. of some Sonthals having gone to Bhagulpur, after winning minor vernacular scholarships at Dumka. On the other hand he keeps discreet silence about the boys who come from neighbouring subdivisions to Deoghar and for whose accommodation a hostel was needed and subscribed for by the people.

7. F. condemns the Deoghar school, because it is "purely artificial." The objection is borrowed from Mr. Oldham's memorandum, and is not even *lausible. Granting it, however,* full weight, we may ask—will the proposed Dumka High school, which will be established in the hope of some Sonthals coming to it, be other than "purely artificial" and speculative?

8. F. libels the Pandas of Deoghar by describing them as men "who do not care a straw for higher English education, an exceedingly idle class of people, very much addicted to bhang, and fond of litigation." We do not care to constitute ourselves defenders of any class of priests, pandas or parsons; but the measure of the care taken by the Pandas for higher English education, we are bound to believe, must be somewhat more than the value of a straw, seeing that one of them subscribed Rs. 5,000 for the school house, others subscribed Rs. 1,300 for books and furniture, and four of them are paying monthly Rs. 96. Has F., who perhaps reckons his monthly income by hundreds, done any thing of the kind for Dumka or any other place? The said Pandas also subscribed for a hostel to be attached to the school. F. would have done well if he had enlightened the public as to what has become of the money and the timber given. He surely knows all about them.

9. F. takes occasion to have a fling at "a knot of Bengalis who have emigrated (? emigrated) to Deoghar quite recently." They are certainly eye-sores to Government officials wherever they go, but can the Government openly say that it objects to keep up a school because Bengalis benefit by it in common with others? If it can, let it pass a rule to the effect that no Bengali should be admitted into a Government school. Such a rule would not affect a dozen boys out of the 100 at Deoghar. What we object to is insidious underhand work as we hold it to be unbecoming the character of Englishmen. It is worthy of note that Deoghar has all along been a Bengal town. It was a part of Birbhoom, which is in Bengal, and it was only after the Sonthal rebellion that administrative reasons suggested the formation of the Sonthal Purgunnahs into a separate district' and then by a freak of fortune Deoghar got into it. Deoghar thus became a Behar Sub-Division, and its people Beharis. The change of caste was effected solely by the Government Gazette, but having effected it, Mr. Pope anticipated the ethnic argument of the Russians in regard to the Northern boundary of the Afghans; the Russians following of course the Prussian example which under that argument robbed Denmark of Slesvik-Holsten. He recommended that the "Deoghar School should be placed on a Hindi basis, and have all the masters from the fourth class downwards Beharis, and the explanation of text books be given in Hindi, and not in Bengali." We are grieved to notice that Mr. Pope, who has spent nearly the whole of his official life among the Bengalis in Bengal, and earned all his money from them, should have so cruelly hurt them as to deny them the opportunity of studying their own mother tongue. The language of Deoghar is substantially Bengali, and even Mr. Grierson, the great apostle of eastern Hindi and of the doctrine of *divide et impera*, admits this in one of his new grammars. He calls the language "the South Maithili Bengali of South Bhagulpur," and at Deoghar the Maithili element is so attenuated that it is not always perceptible without the aid of a philological microscope. But official dictum is more mighty than language, and the order has gone forth that the Bengalis, having becoming Beharis by order of Government, should now abjure their ancestral language. The refinement of jesuitry in this is worthy of Father Loyola himself.

10. F. attempts to make capital out of the total number of students who have passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. The figures given by him are wrong; but, such as they are, they are not worse than what occurs in the other third class Zillah Schools in Bengal and Behar, and so they recoil on him. Fair-play is probably familar with the returns of the Purneah Zillah School which was established in 1852, and from that year to 1884 has passed only 7 boys. Has he recommended its abolition or transfer?

The sum total of the discussion amounts to this. A school which is doing good work among a people who take a warm interest in its welfare, is to be closed because an Inspector of schools got into a huff on finding it closed on a Hindu holiday, and a new one is to be established where there is no demand for it, and where no demand can arise foryears to come, and that simply because some officers are of opinion that the word *Zillah* means the Sudder Station, and that the English language is being offended by the word being applied to a school not located at the Sudder Station, though included in the Zillah. We suppose this linguistic fad will make the Calcutta University change the title of Bachelor of Arts into Maid of Arts when it is given to a maiden, and Mistress of Arts when bestowed on a married lady. We cannot but deprecate such folly in the strongest terms.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

THE change is accomplished. Mr. Gladstone's resignation has been accepted, and a new Ministry has been formed. This was what we fully expected last week, and our conjecture has been verified. No message has yet come to hand to say that the constitution of the new Cabinet has been approved by our gracious sovereign, but under constitutional Government there is no doubt that Her Majesty will at once accept the new Premier's proposals, which, according to Reuter, stand thus:

Marquess of Salisbury, Premier and Foreign Secretary.
Baron Giffard, Lord High Chancellor.
Sir Stafford Northcote, President of the Privy Council and First Lord of the Treasury.
Colonel Stanley, Secretary for the Colonies.
Sir Richard Cross, Home Secretary.
Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary for India.
Mr. J. Smith, Secretary for War.
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord Charles Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty.
Lord John Manners, Post-Master General.
Sir Arthur Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

On our first reading the list, a wag at our elbow exclaimed, "well, it is a relief that Lord Lytton is nowhere." We rebuked him for this, but we cannot help adding that that is the feeling of the nation generally. We fancy this sense of relief will soon be undone, for there are several posts yet to fill up to make the *full* complement of the Cabinet, and there is every probability of Lord Lytton coming in for one of them. Opinion is divided as to what will be the effect of Lord Randolph Churchill's appointment on Lord Dufferin. Some fancy that Lord Dufferin will decline to work under a junior without experience, but full of "Tory Democratic" crotchets, and self-opinionated to a degree. Others opine that a sound, sober, calm politician with vast and varied experience like Lord Dufferin, would be the last to evince any sign of want of discipline; he will work on until radical differences of opinion, of which there is no immediate apprehension, should render harmonious working under the new Secretary of State unpleasant. Lord Randolph Churchill is never likely to prove imperious at the first start. He has studied state-craft for fifteen years and more, and has ample experience of Parliamentary life for many years, and he is not at all likely to trip in a hurry. He will besides, be guided, in all important matters, by the advice of his able and experienced colleagues in the Cabinet. His speeches, Parliamentary and extra-Parliamentary, are doubtless very fiery and trenchant; but they are not more so than those of Disraeli in his earlier days, or even of Mr. Gladstone during his Midlothian campaign. Besides, fiery language in party warfare in a free country has quite a different meaning from what people in India under an enervating sun and autocratic discipline are apt to attribute to it. Anyhow it would be as wrong to judge of his future official life from his past non-official speeches, as it would have been if people had made their forecast of the official life of Sir Charles Dilke, from his wild-oat-time tirade against the royal family of England. As regards our native land we need not, therefore, cherish any apprehension of a sudden or immediate violent change. Things will go on in very much the same way as heretofore, which *means the hewers of wood* and the drawers of

water will continue to hew and draw, and those who lord over them will continue to do so. Matters might be very much complicated if there be an immediate declaration of war with Russia; but we have no data to judge of the prospects in that direction. It is probable Mr. Gladstone will settle the question before he makes over charge. The next question is, how long will the ministry last? The immediate difficulty about the leadership in the Lower House has been overcome by the ennobling of Sir Stafford Northcote under the title of Earl of Iddesleigh, and there is no other cause of internal rupture. The Liberals will doubtless harass the ministers, and Lord Salisbury's negotiations for a truce have, it appears, broken down. But he can dissolve the House in a fortnight, and at once put a stopper on his opponents. It is obvious, however, that the Cabinet is not a particularly strong one, and with the present Parliament its tenure of life would not be worth a three months' purchase. But the Parliament will be dissolved in another month in the usual course, and the evil day will be deferred till November, *i. e.* the next general election. What the effect of that election will be it is difficult to forecast. At first sight it might appear that the widening of the franchise by the admission of two millions of new voters from the working classes would add immensely to the power of the Liberal party. The professions of the party are always attractive, and the lower orders of the community cannot but be taken up with them, as they have no time to enquire into the true nature of those professions. On the other hand, the complications, the waste, the reverses, and the humiliations which have resulted from the administration of the Liberal Cabinet during the past six years, have produced a serious revulsion of feeling in the country at large, and the proposed new taxes have alienated the bulk of the people from the Liberal shibboleths. A second Midlothian campaign is impossible, and the sole reliance of the party rests on the Caucuses, which are any thing but popular institutions just now. Under the circumstances the running will be on even terms, and we are not prepared to back any of the runners. The win will be the result of a mere toss up.

REVIEWS.

The Swabhava Sati.

THIS is a dramatic production with an operatic element in it. The plot is the well-known story of *Savitri* and *Satyavan*. Amongst the many episodes of the *Mahabharata*, the story of Savitri is, perhaps, the most touching. The beautiful Savitri, a princess by birth, possessed of every virtue, falls in love with Satyavan, a handsome youth in ascetic garb. The story is eminently oriental, for the idea of female chastity the poet developes. The royal daughter of Senapati, while out in one of her sylvan rambles, cast her eyes on the handsome youth with knotted hair and clad in deer-skin. She mentally selects him as her lord. From that moment she considers herself as the wedded-wife of Satyavan, and refuses to give him up for fear of unchastity of the heart. The grief of her parents on discovery of her choice, enhanced into poignant anguish at the disclosure by Narada, the celestial Rishi, of the predestined shortness of Satyavan's spans of life, the refusal of Savitri to swerve from her choice, the perfect cheerfulness with which she weds Satyavan and, abandoning the luxurious scene of her infancy accompanies her lord to the woods, her utter devotion to Satyavan the latter's death and subsequent restoration to life by the grim king of death moved by the intercessions of chaste Savitri, the restoration also of Satyavan's blind old parents to both eye-sight and kingdom, and Satyavan's succession to his ancestral throne (for Satyavan was really a prince under a cloud though he had no knowledge of the circumstance,) have been described by the poet of the *Mahabharata* with touching pathos and grace that defies imitation. The indigenous *yatras* of Bengal never tired of giving representations of Savitri and Satyavan with success. The metropolitan theatres too, always drew bumper houses when they announced this classical play. It is no wonder that Babu Pranballabh Mookerjee should succeed where so many before him, in their adaptations of Vyasa's remarkable poem, had succeeded. Some of the songs that Babu Pranballabh has introduced in particular situations are of considerable merit. A few of the speeches, however, lack the quality of brevity, and are on that account tiresome. The description that the author gives of hell is neat and betrays a fertile invention, though there is a lack of dignity in introducing a nineteenth century unfortunate before the monarch of the infernal regions, summoned somewhat before her time though a mistake of Chitragupta, the kayastha clerk of Yama. Altogether, *Swabhava sati* is a successful production, well-adapted to the modern stage.

Samaja-kalima.

By the same author, is a serial novel of considerable merit. The style is chaste and simple, being free from affectation of every kind, for while there are no big, sesquipedalian words or compounds, no hankering after effect by means of smooth and musical periods of balanced proportions, no stale similies drawn from sanskrit poetry, there is also nothing of that colloquial slang that so often disfigures works of fiction now-a-days. The machinery of the author is very simple, being, in fact, a wandering Vaisnav, touring from town to town and village to village and supporting himself on eleemosynary charity after the manner of his paternity. This enables the author to describe a large number of personalities, representative characters, so to say, of native society. As a successful Mukhtear, the author's knowledge of the darker phases of society is unquestionably great. He has only to draw on his own well-stored memory to give vivid representations of many a character not unoften occurring in our midst. If the whole book be written after the manner of the first hundred pages that we have examined with care, we have no doubt it will be an interesting picture of native society as it is in our day.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE SURMISE made by us last week that Mr. Bourdillon would get the Municipal Chairmanship has been verified. He has been duly appointed, and the recommendation on the subject made by the Corporation has been gently shunted out of the line with the remark that it will be taken into consideration hereafter. We expected as much. Indeed, the Corporation went out of its way in volunteering advice in matters in which, by law, they had no voice. The balmy zephyrs of the Shrubbery have luckily for the Corporators, prevented Sir Rivers Thompson from administering a smart snub.

WE NOTICE with great pleasure the enlightened liberality which the Maharaja of Durbhanga is displaying in alleviating the distress of his tenants. It came to the knowledge of the Maharaja during his late tour of inspection through his extensive estates that his tenants were suffering from the effects of the last year's scarcity of crops. He at once remitted one fourth of the rents due to him, and thus gave considerable relief to his tenants. By this act of munificence the Maharaja has lost nearly Rs. 2,23,000. But what has been a loss to him has been a positive gain to thousands. This act of liberality of the premier Zemindar of Bengal ought to teach our radical reformers that the antient patriarchal system of India actually does more good to the children of the soil than the vaunted agricultural reforms advocated by pseudo-philanthropists can ever be expected to produce in this country.

WE ARE GLAD to notice that the prosecution lately instituted against the publisher of an obscene Bengali book has resulted in a fine of Rs. 25, and the destruction of all the offending pages. A strong attempt was made to prove that the book was a medical one and, therefore, exceptional. Much amusement was also caused by one of the expert witnesses, a Pandit, who recited before the court, a lot of voluptuous poetry, to prove that all Sanskrit poetry was of the same kind. But the plea was justly overruled by the Presidency Magistrates, Moulavi Amir Hossein and Babu Jadulal Mullick. All honor to their good taste and sound judgment. The book was a disgustingly bad one, and deserved to be burnt by the common hangman. But under the peculiar circumstances of the case it was held that a moderate fine would suffice to serve as a deterrent.

IT HAS been notified that there will be an examination for the Subordinate Executive Service in January 1886 open to all Natives of India who have pssed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, or who can produce satisfactory evidence from competent authority of having received a good education up to the standard at least of the Entrance examination. We would earnestly ask the Bengal Government not to tantalise candidates by holding forth promises of appointments to them when it is found to be impossible to promptly fulfil those promises. We know persons who have successfully passed public examinations held by the Bengal Government, but who have not yet been offered an appointment. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. The term "Natives of India," we are told, includes "all persons born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only." The words 'habitually resident 'and' temporary purposes' are of wide signification, and unless their signification be restricted, within reasonable bounds, many people will claim the privilege, slight as it is, of being 'Natives of India' who have not the shadow of a right to it. Those who would indignantly refuse to be called 'Natives of India' when the Criminal Law of the country requires them to assume that opprobrious name, would only be too glad to be classed under that title for the sake of tasting the sweets of public service. Government cannot be too vigilant in examining the false claims of these aspirants after public offices. Among the subjects in which the candidates are to be examined the inevitable essay-writing holds a prominent place. We wish some other subject, a competent knowledge of which would be really serviceable to a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the performance of his arduous duties, were substituted for writing an endless string of sonorous platitudes, or a long rigmarole of senseless words and phrases. We challenge any examiner to point out two bright ideas in the heaps of foolscap which are annually wasted by the candidates in writing the prescribed 'essay.' It is unprofitable, nay positively cruel, to force the unfortunate examinees to rack their brains for two hours and a half in spinning out 'an essay' on a subject to be selected by the Examiners and given out at the time of the examination. In awarding marks in this paper, the Examiners have to take into consideration the following points (a). The General treatment of the subject; (b) Spelling; (c) Hand-writing; (d) Composition. No marks are allowed for quotations from standard and other works. The examiners can easily satisfy themselves as to the qualifications of the candidates with regard to the last three points, without setting before them the formidable task of essay-writing. A good knowledge of law, drawing and surveying, arithmetic and geography, and a certain amount of facility in letter-drafting, precis-writing and translation ought to, be enough without competence in essay-writing in qualifying a candidate for the Subordinate Executive Service.

THE Calcutta Medical College session for 1884—85 will commence on the 23rd June next. The Principal of the Medical College notifies that a lady student who has passed the University F. A. Examination shall be enrolled and pay fees as a matriculated student. All matriculated students of the College are required to pay Rs. 15 on entrance, Rs. 30 for the Summer Session, and the same amount for the winter session. A lady student will get a special scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem. Those who have not passed the F. A., but have passed the University Entrance Examination, will get their tuition and residence free. These lady students on passing the final test and Honor Examination of their classes will receive College certificates qualifying them for employment as licentiates in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. The number of lady students who will pass the Entrance and F. A. examinations of the Calcutta University, cannot be large for some time to come; and the Professors of the Medical College, therefore, cannot be expected to have large classes with lady students for many years yet. A good beginning, however, has been made, and every encourage-

ment should be given to those who have joined the College to continue their studies. A great deal depends upon the success which they attain in their College career, and upon the good example they set to their sisters, who may have an intention of joining the Medical Profession. It is in their power to confer a great boon to their countrymen and countrywomen. In fact, they will be the real ministering angels, not only when pain and anguish wring the brow; but when disease and sickness rack the body and prostrate the powers of the mind.

THE FOLLOWING remarks by Dr. Waddle, referred to in the Government Resolution on the Report of the Chemical Examiner for the year 1884, on poisoning by Nux Vomica are deserving of attention:—

"One of the most remarkable features in the mortality returns of Calcutta is the enormously high death-rate from tetanus. During 1884, 1, 204 deaths were registered under the heading of tetanus, and the mortality for 1884 in this respect was not unusually high. The large bulk of the cases which figure in the returns under this heading occur in children and infants; and such enormously high prevalence of tetanus has never been satisfactorily explained. As the symptoms of strychnia poisoning very closely simulate those of tetanus, it is worth considering whether or not many of these cases of alleged tetanus may not really be cases of strychnia poisoning, when it is remembered that the deadly nux vomica bark has been proved on several occasions to have been substituted for, or mixed with, the relatively harmless kurchi bark, and that this latter bark is extensively used by the people for infantile ailments.

We are used to chimeras of all sorts, but it has seldom been our lot to notice such wild conjectures as those put forth by the Chemical Examiner. Tetanus cases have become common in Calcutta, the symptoms of strychnia poisoning are very like those of tetanus and occasionally *kuchila* is substituted for kurchi—*ergo* many of the tetanus cases are cases of strychnia poisoning. We cannot congratulate the Chemical Examiner on his skill in tracing effects to their causes. This matter, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor says:

"Which is of much importance in itself, is closely connected with the question of the restrictions to be imposed on the sale of poisonous drugs. This question has been more than once under the consideration of Government. It is beset with many difficulties. Poisonous substances exist in every hedge and garden throughout the country, and in the present state of society in Bengal it seems quite impossible that the sale of poisons generally can be effectually controlled. What is more important is to check the ignorant compounding of English drugs and medicines. With this object provision has been made in the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, for the registration of shops for the sale of European drugs, and for the employment in them of dispensers duly certified as fit persons to be entrusted with such duties.

THE Government Resolution on the Police Administration Report for Calcutta for 1884-85 show that in 1884 the value of property stolen in Calcutta was Rs. 1,30,864 of which Rs. 92,429, or nearly 70 per cent. was recovered. "The result here," says His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor "is creditable to the Police. The percentage of property recovered, which was in 1878 only 49.81 per cent. of the property stolen, has of late years shown, on the whole, a steady tendency to improve; and the improvement is specially noticeable in the year under review. The Report does not show what part of the value recovered during the year was of property stolen in preceding years. This should be noticed in future reports." We congratulate the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police on the efficiency of their department in recovering stolen property. We regret, however, to notice that the number of thefts and burglaries is increasing. Speaking of burglary and lurking house-trespass, His Honor says:—"Although the number of cases detected, of convictions, and the percentage of property recovered seem to show that the Police have been energetic in dealing with this class of offence, the increase in the offences plainly indicates that their efforts have not been effectual towards its repression. The attention of the Commissioner of Police should be especially directed to this object." As regards the frauds, amounting to about Rs. 40,000 on the funds of the District Charitable Society, and amounting to nearly Rs. 80,000 on the Boiler Commission Funds, which were committed by the accountant of the two offices, Tulshee Das Nundee, the latter case, we are told, is separately under the Lieutenant Governor's consideration. "The Accountant, who absconded as soon as detection became inevitable, has not up to the present time been arrested. The efforts to secure his apprehension should not be relaxed. If necessary, the Lieutenant-Governor would be prepared to sanction an increase to the reward offered for his capture and conviction." The man has escaped to a place far beyond the reach of Police officers. He was found dead the other day on a hill in Central India. The Police officers who were after him reached the place where he was staying a little too late. It is believed that the man poisoned himself on being informed that the Police had got scent of his lurking place, and were sure to apprehend him although he had put on a Sadhu's dress.

A STRANGE fact has come to notice. Speaking of the death-rate among native Seamen, the resolution on the annual Report of the Health Officer of Calcutta for 1884 says:—"The statements appended to the Report show 197 deaths—62 in hospital and 135 afloat. The floating population being taken at 25,630, such figures import a death-rate of 7·68 per thousand per annum, or six times less than the mortality among European seamen. It is true that the mortality among European seamen is, owing to frequent exposure and the irregular life they lead in port, higher than the mortality among the European troops quartered in Fort William, and also probably higher than the mortality among the native floating population: still, having regard to the fact that native boatmen do not usually use filtered water, the acceptance of such a death-rate among them as that mentioned above would indicate one of two conclusions—either the statistics are unreliable, or unfiltered Hooghly water is far less injurious to health than is commonly believed." The matter is worth inquiry.

THE LIST of candidates who have passed the Examination for Sanskrit Titles held in April 1885 has been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Fifteen candidates have passed the Sahitya examination. The candidate, Kasisvar Gupta, who stands first on the list, was a private student, and he simply gets a prize of Rs. 50. The 10th and 15th students, who hail from Puri Sanskrit Vidyalaya, are more fortunate with regard to rewards than the student who stands first on the list. They get scholarships of the value of Rs. 40 and 30 respectively. The teachers of the 2d and 4th students the Government rewards with Rs. 50 each, while the teachers of the 3d. 10th and 12th obtain the richer rewards of Rs. 200, 100, and 200 respectively. We cannot understand on what system these rewards have been awarded, but we fancy there are good reasons for what appears as an anomaly. Eighteen candidates have passed the Smriti or Hindu Law examination. A student from Purvasthali heads the list. He gets the Tagore Scholarship of Rs. 8 a month, and the Burdwan Scholarship of Rs. 50, and three prizes of the value of Rs. 200. His teacher obtains a stipend of Rs. 60 per month. The teacher of the 2d student goes without a reward. The reason of that, we suppose, is that the same teacher had carried off two prizes, both in the Sahitya examination. But we fail to appreciate the reason why the teacher of the 5th student should get the Government reward of Rs. 100, while the teachers of the 3d. and 4th. students obtain only Rs. 50 each. We notice that the Law examination is held only in navya or modern Smriti. This simply means that the candidates are only examined in certain manuals of rituals prepared by Raghunandana. If our suspicion is correct, Smriti or Hindu Law examination, as it is held for conferring titles, will not be productive of much benefit from a juridical point of view. Why the works of the fathers of Hindu Law,-such as,Gautama, Manu and Yajnavalkya—and the treatises of the great founders of the modern Schools of Hindu Law, should be excluded from the field of examination, would at first sight appear as a mystery; but we fancy it is a case of Hobson's choice, for the examination Board can only examine in what is ordinarily taught in the *Tols* of the country; they cannot control the curricula of these *Tols*. The study of Hindu philosophy is evidently not so popular in Bengal as it used to be. This is a great pity. Neither the study of true Hindu Law (ancient) nor the study of Hindu philosophy, in which the great teachers of Navadvipa achieved such triumphs, is valued now in Bengal. If any encouragement is to be given to the acquisition of ancient learning in India, the rules of examination should be so framed that there may be a revival of the study of Hindu Law and Hindu Philosophy. Only two students have passed in the Nyaya examination, and one in Sankhya; and the candidate who passed in Sankhya comes from Benares. The fact is significant.

NO LESS than 223 estates will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collectors' offices in the different districts of Bengal in June and July for arrears of revenue. One would think by glancing at the formidable list of "Land Sale Notices," published in the *Gazette*, that the province of Bengal is on the point of insolvency. A little consideration, however, will show that the severity of the Sale Law must be pressing hard on the proprietors of land. Most of these estates are to be put up to sale for recovering a mere trifle of revenue. Thirty-six estates are to be sold at Patna. One estate—or rather the share of an estate—yielding Rs. 972-3-1 as Government revenue, and another yielding Rs. 408-8-6, are to be sold to recover arrears of Government rent of Rs. 1-5-5, and Rs. 1-0-3 respectively. In Murshedabad where 24 estates will be put up to auction, one mehal which yields the Government Revenue of Rs. 524-12-9 will be sold to recover Rs. 1-8. In Champarun an estate yielding Rs. 1482-10-8 will be sold to recover Rs. 17-3-3. One estate in Birbhum and another in Burdwan yielding Rs. 1024-2 and Rs. 529-10-6 each, will be put up to public and unreserved sale to recover the enormous sums of 10 as. 6p and 7as. 6p respectively. These figures will show at a glance how the sale law is working and how many estates it has sacrificed within the last ninety years to satisfy its insatiable appetite. We shall not be far wrong if we say that when the Tenancy Act is in full swing it shall be our melancholy duty to record not the sale of 223 estates, but ten times that number every half year.

THE DIFFERENCES between the Nepal Government and its political exiles are, it seems, being slowly made up. A little above three years ago, Nepal was startled one morning with the discovery of a plot for the assassination of General Dhir Shumshere Jung and the Premier Ranadhir Jung. Prince Troilokya Bikram, the son of the then reigning monarch Surendra Bikram, incapacitated by lunacy from playing the king in reality, had collected round him the flower of the Nepalese nobility with the object of ridding Nepal of the overwhelming influence of Dhir Shumshere and the Premier. Nearly thirty-six Nepalese nobles of distinction paid the forfeit of their lives, when the conspiracy with its widespread ramifications was disclosed through the treachery of a subordinate. Prince Troilokya Bikram died shortly after, suspicion ascribing his end to poison. General Juggut Jung, the eldest son of Jung Bahadur, as also General Bana Bikram, son of Banbahadur, a brother of Jung Bahadur, were implicated by the statements of several witnesses. It was fortunate for Juggut Jung that he was then absent in British India on a pilgrimage to Pooree. He had crossed the Ganges at Patna and was on his way to the frontier, when, it is believed, our own Foreign Office warned him from proceeding further. He continued to reside in British India, wandering from place to place and assisted by money-lenders who hoped for the return of better days unto him. The Premier granted Bana Bikram, as also Prince Narendra Bikram—the younger brother of Troilokya Bikram, their lives. Both the young men, however, were sent to British India

as state-prisoners to be kept at the charge of the Nepal Durbar. They were lodged for a time in the fort of Chunar, and about two years ago were sent to the Nilgiris in Southern India. Juggut Jung, dissatisfied with the life he led in British India, resolved to surrender himself unconditionally to his uncle the Premier Regent. It is believed that a reconciliation has taken place, and now news comes from Southern India that both Bana Bikram and Prince Narendra Bikram are on their way to Nepal. There are other exiles, however, still wandering in British India, notably a couple of Brahman brothers against whom the conspiracy could not be brought home, but who were nevertheless condemned to imprisonment. Both have escaped from Nepal. General Dhir Shamshere is dead. The Premier Regent of Nepal is known to be a man of mercy. The marriage of Prithvi Bir Bikram Jung, the minor occupant of the throne, may furnish General Ranadhir Jung with an excellent occasion for proclaiming a general pardon.

WE EXTRACT with pleasure from *Figaro* the following appreciative notice of Mr. Roper Lethbridge, who has been invited to offer himself as a Conservative candidate for North Kensington. Mr. Lethbridge fully deserves the praise bestowed upon him by the *Figaro*, and a great deal more :—

The career of Mr. Lethbridge justifies the gratification which the announcement of his candidature appears to have elicited. When he was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire by Her Majesty in 1878, the honour was stated to have been conferred for his services to the cause of literature and education in India; and especially for the success with which, as Press Commissioner, during the period of Lord Lytton's Government, he had organised and started a special department of State to be the medium of communication between the Administration and the Press of that country. But in England he is best known as a political worker who has for the first time gathered into a focus and brought to bear on the discussion of current Indian questions the scattered forces of Anglo-Indian public opinion at home. Mr. Lethbridge has been equally vigorous in opposing the Bengal Land Bill. At the present time he is the head of the English branch of the Indian Constitutional Association, and the honorary secretary of the London Committee of "those interested in the welfare of the agricultural community of Bengal and Behar." He represents in London the Anjuman-i-Punjab, or chief literary society of the Punjab, as its corresponding member. He is a member of the Council of the East India Association, and the National Indian Association, and a member of the Royal Asiatic and of the Bengal Asiatic Societies.

It may not be so easy as it was fifty years ago to make a name a fortune in India, but opportunities still come to those who are on the look out for them. The promotion of Mr. Lethbridge was rapid, his success unquestionable. Educated at Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his M. A. degree, he was appointed, in 1868, a Professor of History and Political Economy in the State Colleges of the Calcutta University. In 1871, while still retaining this chair, he became editor of the *Calcutta Quarterly Review*, and continued in that office until 1878. From 1869 to 1878 he was an Examiner of the Calcutta University; and in 1877 he was nominated to a Fellowship, and became Secretary of the Simla Education Committee. In 1878 he was transferred from the Bengal Education Department to the Political Service of the Indian Government, and appointed Press Commissioner with the rank of a Political Agent of the first class. When Indian questions are occupying the attention of the nation, and as they will probably continue to do so even more in the future than they are doing just now, the candidature of Mr. Lethbridge for North Kensington will attract far more than local interest.

The difficulty in the past has been to induce Parliament to pay anything like adequate attention to Indian affairs. Everybody except, perhaps, Mr. Parnell or Mr. Labouchere, is willing to admit the importance of preventing India from falling into other hands, but few are willing to take the trouble of making themselves acquainted with the details of the system of Indian Government. Mr. Lethbridge, if he has a seat in the next House of Commons, will pay the closest attention to Indian affairs, not only for the sake of India, but also for that of England. He is not afraid of the Empire being filched from us, but he recognises the desirability of the Legislature paying close attention to matters which affect its welfare. He is convinced that to study India is one of the first obligations of a public man who wishes to merit the confidence of the country.

Mr. Lethbridge is an Anglo-Indian politician first of all; but he is likewise a decided, though moderate, Conservative. Shortly after his retirement from India, in 1881, he accepted an invitation to contest the borough of Whitby. But when the Seats Bill was introduced, Whitby, of course, lost its separate representation, and though Mr. Lethbridge was strongly urged by the Conservatives of the town to come forward as a candidate for the Whitby division of the North Riding, he declined to do so at the risk of dividing the party in the county. At a public meeting of Conservatives on the 23rd of last month, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :— "That this meeting desires to express its high appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Conservative party in the district by Mr. Roper Lethbridge, and heartily wishes him every success in the public and parliamentary career for which his talents and attainments so eminently qualify him." Since then, he has received invitations from several other constituencies, but North Kensington has special attractions for him. Not the least of these is that his home, at 19, Claricarde Gardens, is situated in the division. In July 1865, Mr. Lethbridge married Miss Eliza Finlay, grand-niece of the late Lord Teynham, who succeeded, under the will of her grandmother—the Hon. Mrs. Tyler, sister and co-heiress of Lord Teynham—to a share of the Teynham property. A page of Mr. Joseph Foster's "Our Noble and Gentle Families of Royal Descent," is devoted to Mrs. Lethbridge's pedigree, traced from King Edward the Third. Mr. Lethbridge is the author of a large number of pamphlets and other works on Indian questions, among which may be named, "The Political Economy of Indian Famines" (1874); "Our Indian Frontier Policy: Past and Present" (1877); "The True Story of our Afghan Policy" (1880); "High Education in India" (1882); and "The Mischief Threatened by the Bengal Tenancy Bill" (1883). His "History of India" is the text-book in nearly every school and college in India, and has been translated into most of the vernaculars; and he has written several other educational works, including a "History of Bengal;" "A Moral Reading-book from English and Oriental Sources;" and "Selections from Modern English Literature." He is in the prime of life; a most amiable man, with convictions which he knows how to justify without the use of violent or intemperate language; a fluent and incisive speaker; and quite, in short, a candidte oil exceptional promise and ability.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt ofthe undermentioned publications :—

1. Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1884-85
2. Report on the Police Administration of the Central Provinces for 1884.
3. The Journal of the National Indian Association for June 1885.
4. Eighth Annual Report of the Indian Association 1884.
5. A Paper on the Nature of Gravity by G. A. DePenning Esq.
6. Review of the Revenue Administration of Oudh 1885.
7. Akbara Eslamia, Part II. 1292 B.E.
8. A Series of Graduated Translation Exercises, English to Bengali, Bengali to English by L. A. Stapley Esq.
9. Madhumoti—a story in Bengali.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption its Treatment and Curability," writes :—"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have, after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise it substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M. R. C. S., F.L. S., author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes :—"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible; so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumption, may become incurable from protraction. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Monguldoi, Library	11	4	0
H. H. The Maharaja, of Burdwan	13	4	0
Mysore Literary Union,	6	10	0
Babu Gurupersaud Dass, Debrooghur	2	0	0
„ Nobin Chunder Sen, Noakhally	7	1	0
„ Jadoo Krishna Dey, Judhpore	10	0	0
„ Ram Kissen, Lucknow	6	10	0
„ Bejoy Kissen Mookerjee, Octterparah	13	4	0
„ Brojendronath Dey, c. s Hooghly	13	4	6
„ Turruck Nath Mullick, Singhoor	10	4	6
„ Mohim Chunder Gupta, Mymensingh	19	0	0
„ Sungar Chunder Banerjee, Punjaub	6	10	0
„ Poorna Chunder Banerjee, Rutlam	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—*17th June*, 1885.

General—5th June—Moulvie Fyzoollah Khan Sub Depy Coln, Noakhally, furlough for one year, from date he may avail himself of it.

6th June—Babu Poornochunder Bysack, Sub-Depy Coln, Kishnaghur, Nudea, is transfd to the Ranaghat sub-diva of that dist, from 6th Feby last.

8th June—Babu Gourisunker Biswas, Depy Magte and Depy Coln, Noakhally, to perform the functions of a Coln under sect 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880 in that dist.

Mr. J. Posford, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept, is posted tempy to Tipperah as Jt-Magte and Depy Coln, and Sub Judge on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Dist and Sess Judge of that dist.

Mr H Lee, C S, reported his departure from India on furlough on 14th May 1885.

9th June—Mr J White, Depy Magte and Depy Coln, Doomka Sonthal Perghs, leave for three months, from date he availed himself of it.

Mr H B Beames, Depy Magte and Depy Coln, Bhagulpore, is transfd tomply to the Sonthal Perghs, and is posted to Doomka.

10th June—Babu Burhandeo Narain, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Coln, Durbhungah, is transfd to Monghyr, and is posted to the sudder station.

Babu Kalikumar Roy, to act as Sub-Depy Coln of Noakhally vice Moulvie Fyzoollah Khan, on leave.

11th June—Babu Bejoykisson Bose, Depy Magte and Depy Coln, Rajshahyee, leave for ten days, from date he availed himself of it.

Mr W B Martin, Depy Magte and Depy Coln, Gopalgunge, Sarun, is vested with the powers of a Coln under Act X of of 1870 in that dist.

12th June—Mr H L Harrison, Comr of Police Calcutta, and Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta, leave for three months, from 14th prox.

13th June—Mr. J Tweedie, Dist and Sess Judge, Shahabad special leave for three months, from 21st prox.

Police—8th June—Mr H M Reily, Dist Supdt of Police Howrah, leave for two months and fifteen days, from 1st July next.

Mr A S Judge, Asst Supdt of Police, Mozufferpore, on lease to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Howrah, during absence, on leave, of Mr H M Reily.

Mr G S Cox, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the Dist Police, Balasore, leave for three months, from 1st July next. Baboo Gopal Hari Mullick, Asst Supdt of Police, Midnapore, is to have charge of the DistPolice, Balasore, during absence of Mr G w S Cox.

Registration—5th June—Baboo Rajani Nath Bose, Rural Sub-Regtr, Sarupkati, Backergunge, to be RuralSub-Regtr of Jahlakahti, in that dist, vice Mr J F Pereira, resigned.

Baboo Ashvini Kumar Ghose to be Rural Sub-Rgtr of Sarupkati.

10th June—Baboo Jagahundhu Patnaik to be Rural Sub-Regtr or Pipli, in Poorea.

13th June—Baboo Mohendro Nath Bhutacharjee, Depy Magte and Depy Coln, Rampore Beauleah, in Raishahye, to be also Sub-Regtr of Rampore Beauleah, from 11th May, 1885, vice Baboo Rajendro Chunder Ghose, transfd.

Education—2nd June—Babu Mothuranath Chatterjee, Asst Inspr of Schools, Bhangulpore Divn, is confirmed in class II of the Sub-Educnl service from 16th Jany, 1885, vice Baboo Gopal Chander Banerjee, retd.

Baboo Baney Madhub Dey, Asst Inspr of Schools, Burdwan Divn, is confirmed in class II of the Sub Educnl Service, from 9th Feby, 1885, vice Moulvie Abedullah, decd.

Moulvie Abdul Hai, Head Master, Calcutta Madrassa, to act in class II of the Sub Educnl Service, from 19th Jany, 1885 vice Baboo Deno Nath Sen, on deputn.

Moulvie Zulfiquar Ali, Supdt Chittagon Madrassa, to act in class II of the Sub-Educnl Service, from 9th Feby 1885, vice Mr A S Phillips, on deputn.

Baboo Sri Krishna Chtterjee, Head Master, Chupra Zillah Scoool, is confirmed in class III of the Sub-Educl Service, from 19th Jany 1882, vice Baboo Mathura Nath Chatterjee

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the properties belonging to the Estate of Rakhal Money Dasi, widow of Rajendra Chunder Neogy, advertised for Saturday the 20th instant has been postponed to Saturday the 27th instant at 12 o'clock.

N. C. BOSE, Attorney for HURRY DAS NEOGY } R. BELCHAMBERS, *Receiver.*

The 19th June, 1885.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Corporation of the Town of Calcutta are prepared under the provisions of Sections 334 and 336 of Act IV. (B.C.) of 1876, to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan for (Rs. 25,00,000) twenty five lacs on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the said Act.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payble on 1st September and 1st March of each year, and having a currency of 30 years.

3. The form of the Debenture bonds will be that given in the seventh schedule of the aforesaid Act.

4. No debentures will be issued for any sum less than (Rs. 500) five hundred, and above that amount, debentures will be issued only for even sums of (Rs. 100) one hundred.

5. Subscriptions will be received by the Bank of Bengal, and debentures will be issued as soon as possible in exchange for the receipts.

6. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above named sum of (Rs. 25,00,000) twenty five lacs, will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock P.M. of the 21st July 1885.

7. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan for 1885-86."

8. Tenders will be oppened at the Municipal Office, on Tuesday, the 21st July 1885, at 2 o'clock P.M.

9. The amount of the accepted tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments.

50 per cent. of the tender on the 31st July 1885.
25 per cent. on the 31st October 1885.
25 per cent. on the 31st January 1886.

Each tenderer, however, will have the option of paying the full amount of his tender on or before the 31st July 1885, and receive interest from that date.

Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments; but the whole sum tendered or any portion thereof may, at the option of the tenderers, be paid before the date when it is due, and will bear interest from the date of payment.

10. Each tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, Currency Notes or Cheques *for* not less than 2 per cent of the amount tendered.

11. The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and will be forfeited if an allotment after being made, is not taken.

12. In case of two or more tenders at the same rate, a *pro rata* allotment will be made.

13. The rates stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna, if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and tender treated as if the tender did not contain such fraction of an anna.

14. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each such tender. It is desirable that the tender or at least the name of the person making the tender and the amount and rate tendered should be written in English.

15 Form of tender can be obtained on application at the Municipal Office.

MUNICIPAL OFFICE: } JOHN COWIE,
Calcutta, 18th June, 1885. } *Offg. Secy to the Corpn.*

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for (Rs.) of the Loan advertised in the Notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 24th June 1885, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees annas* for every Hundred Rupees allowed to me.

* Fractions of one anna not allowed.

2. I enclose Government Promissory Notes or Currency Notes for Rs. deposit under para II of the Notification, and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipality at the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, the amount of the accepted tender in accordance with the terms of the Notification, and I agree to forfeit the deposit if I fail to take the allotment made to me.

N. B.—A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender. In order to avoid mistakes, it is desirable that the tenderer, at least the name of the persons making the tender, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English.

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If there is any medicine which effectually relieves within fifteen minutes violent paroxysms of spasmodic asthma this is one. It is a specific in spasmodic affections of the lung the effect being marvellous. Proff. See of Paris and other well known physicians have used these in numerous cases with extraordinary success.

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Savaresse's Capsules of Castor oil, Codliver oil, Copoiba, Sandal oil, Malefera and of various other nauseous drugs. These capsules are made from the purest drugs and are very soluble and easily swallowed. Produces no unpleasant symptoms.

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NOTICE.

The undermentioned surplus land no longer required by the Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, will be put up for sale by public auction, at the Municipal Office, on Monday, the 13th July 1885, at noon.

Lot.	Locality.	Area more or less. B.	C.	Ch.	S. ft.	REMARKS.
	WARD No. 5.					
1A	Surplus land at Jora Bagan	0	6	8	0	
1B	Do. Do. ...	0	4	13	0	
1C	Do. Do. ...	0	5	4	2	
1D	Do. Do. ...	0	5	6	14	
1E	Do. Do. ...	0	5	8	21	
1F	Do. Do. ...	0	4	1	39	
	WARD No. 14.					
2A	No. 59 Jaun Bazar Street—surplus land at Newgypooker depot	0	4	9	32	
2B	Do. Do. ...	0	4	12	20	
2C	Do. Do. ...	0	5	1	1	
2D	Do. Do. ...	0	4	13	42	
2E	Do. Do. ...	0	4	15	25	
2F	Do. Do. ...	0	5	8	15	
2G	Do. Do. ...	0	5	10	3	
2H	Do. Do. ...	0	5	13	5	

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. The Commissioners' limit which is to be fixed by the Chairman in consultation with the Assessor, will be kept in a close cover by that officer, and the highest bidder above this limit, is to be the purchaser; if any dispute arise as to the last or highest bidding for the lot, the same shall be put up again and resold.

2. A deposit of 25 per cent, on the amount of the purchase-money is to be made by the purchaser immediately upon the lot being knocked down, and in default thereof, the premises to be immediately put up and resold at the risk of the purchaser.

3. The title to the property will be a conveyance from the Commissioners.

4. The residue of the purchase-money shall be paid within 15 days of the date of sale; and in case of default in payment of such residue, the purchaser shall forfeit his deposit, which shall be received and taken as and by way of liquidated damages, the sale to such purchaser shall be wholly at an end, and the Commissioners shall be at liberty to re-sell the same without any reference to such first purchaser, but at his risk.

5. The Commissioners will, if required, furnish a deed of conveyance, such conveyance being prepared by the Solicitors of the Corporation at the expense of the purchaser, who will likewise have to bear the cost of the stamp duty and registration and of any attested copies of deeds or covenants to produce those that may be required.

6. The Commissioners will enter into no other covenant than that they have done no act to encumber.

7. If there is any plot of land in front of a person's house, it will be sold separately, the party having the option of purchasing it at the valuation made by the Surveyor and Assessor to the Corporation.

O. C. DUTT,
For Secretary to the Corporation.

12th June 1885.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE HON'BLE KRISTO DAS PAL MEMORIAL FUND.

H. E. Marquis of Ripon, late Viceroy & Governor-General of India ...	500	paid.
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„ Beer Chand Mitra	5	
„ Krishna Chunder Chatterjee ...	5	
„ Doyal Chand Das	5	
„ Churn Das Mullick	5	
„ Nil Madhub Bose	10	paid.
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„ Raj Narian Ghose	10	
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SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY

To be sold by the Receiver of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal and Receiver of the Estate of Muluck Chand Dutt deceased in his office in the Court House, on Monday the 29th day of June instant, at the hour of 12 O'clock at noon pursuant to a decree of the said Court made in suit No. 470 of 1884 (wherein Shib Chunder Dutt and another are plaintiffs and Mahendro Nath Dutt and others are defendants) and dated the 4th day of May 1885, the undermentioned properties belonging to the estate of the said Muluck Chand Dutt deceased.

Lot 1.—All that partly demolished two-storied messuage tenement or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land whereon the same is erected and built containing by estimation 3 Cottahs more or less situate lying and being at No. 2 Scott's Lane in the Town of Calcutta and bounded on the East by the 2ndly described premises No. 3 Scott's Lane, on the North by Scott's Lane, on the West by a blind lane and on the South partly by the dwelling house of Punchoo Mundle and partly by the tenanted land of Hurrish Chunder Pal.

Lot No. 2.—All that partly demolished two-storied messuage tenement or dwelling-house together with the piece or parcel of land on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation 3 Cottahs more or less situate lying and being at No. 3 Scott's Lane aforesaid and bounded on the East by a blind lane, on the North by Scott's Lane, on the West by the firstly described premises No. 2 Scott's Lane and on the South by the tenanted land of Hurrish Chunder Pal.

The conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of Receiver of the High Court Original Side or at the Office of Messrs. Watkins and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs No. 2 Old Post Office Street, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

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	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
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25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
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1. From and after the 1st July 1885, parcels, not exceeding 7 lb. in weight, which may be posted at any Post Office in India for transmission to the United Kingdom, will be forwarded under special arrangements with the British Post Office, as mails, and delivered free of charge (except Customs dues, if any) at the addressee's residence, through the medium of the British Post Office.

Light parcels not exceeding 7lb. in weight, posted in a...

NOTE.—Parcels containing tobacco, sent from India to the United Kingdom, will be charged on delivery with a fine of 6d. per lb. in addition to duty.

2. Parcels exceeding this weight will be forwarded under the same conditions as at present, through the P. & O. Company.

Heavy parcels, exceeding 7lb. but not exceeding 11lb. posted in India.

3. Hitherto the dimensions of all foreign parcels have been 2 feet × 1 foot × 1 foot. In future the dimensions of parcels sent to the United Kingdom only, whether sent through the British Post Office or through the P. & O. Company, will be the same as in England, *viz.* not exceeding 6 feet in girth and length combined, or 3½ feet in length. The minimum size of a parcell will continue to be 3 × 2 × 2 inches.

Dimensions of parcels.

NOTE.—The previous dimension. of feet × 1 foot × 1 foot, gives a total of girth and length combined, of 6 feet.

4. For the present, both classes of parcels will still be forwarded by sea to London.

Route.

5. The rates on all classes of foreign parcels remain unchanged, *viz.*, 8 annas per lb. or fraction of a lb. in India, and 1 shilling per lb. in England. Parcels posted in India must be prepaid in cash. Light parcels posted in England must be prepaid, but heavy parcels from that country can be sent unpaid.

Rates of postage.

6. Similarly, from the 1st July 1885, parcels not exceeding 7lb. in weight will be received at any Post Office in the United Kingdom for transmission to India, if presented with a declaration in the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained at any Post Office.

Light parcels posted in the United Kingdom for India.

7. Parcels exceeding 7lb. must as before, be sent to the Indian Parcel Post Office, 122 Leadenhall Street or 25 Cockspur Street, London, with a letter of advice giving name and address of the parcels and value and contents.

Heavy parcels posted in the United Kingdom for India.

8. All parcels posted in India for the United Kingdom, whether light or heavy, must, in future, be presented at the window, accompanied by a Custom House declaration, filled in upon one of the prescribed forms which will be supplied gratis at every Post Office. *The special attention of the public is invited to this provision.*

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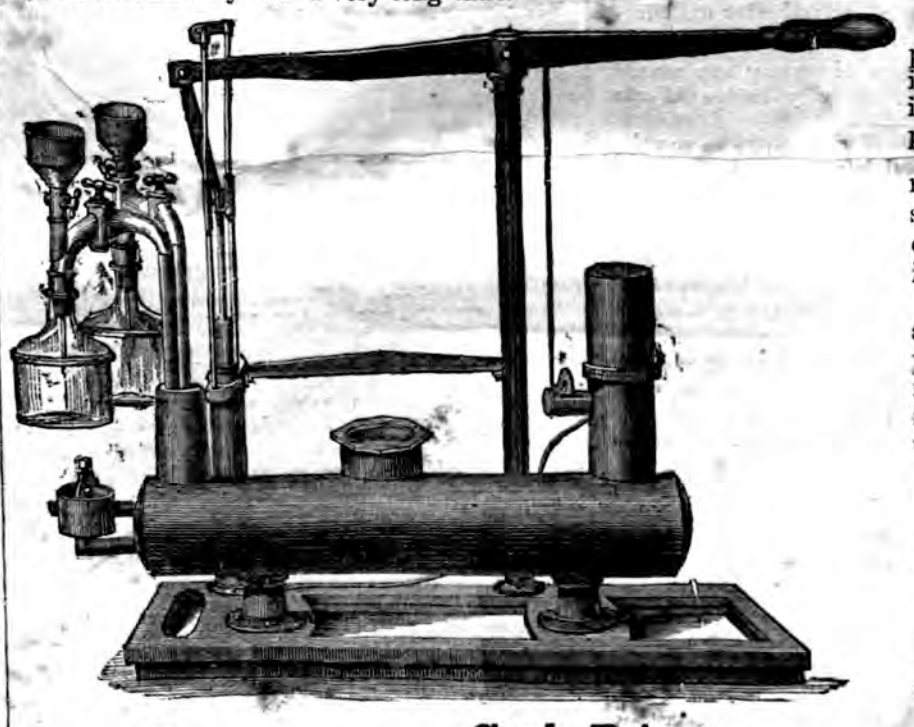

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